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The EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON,
D.C.

Serial No. 9 March, 1928

THE COSSET LAMB

Neighbor Gray's oldest ewe had a lamb one spring,
The tiniest, crookedest, funniest thing!
  And the old ewe died, so Mr. Gray
  Told dad he was giving the lamb away.
You can bet I hustled right over to see
If he wouldn't please give that lamb to me.

And I carried her home in my arms held tight
And mother helped fix the bottle just right
  The lamb wasn't strong just at first, but oh my!
  At the end of a week she could make the milk fly!
She tagged me around like a fat little pup
And didn't forget it when she had grown up.

I've had dogs and cats but have never had yet
Anything that would equal that sheep as a pet
  We called her Marquita, she grew tall and wide
  And next spring produced a fine daughter beside
So now I have twenty-five ewes in my flock..
They've paid for the feed and put cash in my sock.

I took second prize in the sheep club last fall
And this year I'm planning to win from them all.
  After paying for pasture and silage and hay
  Each ewe nets ten dollars, which I lay away,
To take me to college, so I'll know some day
How to raise better sheep than my friend Mr. Gray.

--- Bob Hodgson.

All communications regarding this publication,
which is issued quarterly, should be addressed to:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

THE EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the
Office of Cooperative Extension Work Cooperating.

Serial Number 9 — —March, 1928

With this issue a new cover color scheme goes into effect. Hereafter the plan will be to use green for the Spring (March) number, yellow for the Summer (June), pink for the Fall (September), and the blue, which heretofore has been used on all numbers, for the winter (December) issue. This will serve to distinguish the seasonal issues.

Work with juniors was listed for emphasis in this issue but owing to the fact that some promised contributions failed to show up, it is not getting the attention that it deserves.

Next quarter it is planned to carry a department headed "What's New in the States," in which current items of general interest to our group will be included. Be on the lookout for material of this nature and just prior to June 1 send in a contribution. Single items will be limited to 100 words of timely character concerning the work or those who are doing it.

This office is intended to be a "service station" for the extension workers in animal husbandry, who want assistance of some kind from the United States Department of Agriculture. If we do not have what you want "in stock," every effort will be made to procure it for you in the shortest possible time. If you are not already using us in this way give us a "trial order."

We receive many expressions of appreciation for information carried in these pages but would prefer to see a larger proportion of the group practice reciprocity. If you have received a helpful idea from a fellow worker in another State why not try to give him one in return?

—C. D. L.

THE OBJECTIVES OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

By C. B. Smith, Chief
Office of Cooperative Extension Work
United States Department of Agriculture

Ever since its inception, twenty or more years ago, we have been conscious of two schools of thought in the club movement. There have been those who have held tenaciously to the idea that club work is fostered for the sole purpose of bringing about a wider use of the better practices in agriculture and home economics, that the boys and girls are of secondary importance. Another group, equally large and insistent, has felt that the object of the 4-H club is to develop boys and girls to their fullest capacity and that agriculture and home economics are incidental tools in the task. Is the time not here when we should examine carefully these ideals of the leaders of the farm boys and girls and clearly understand the relation of the two ideals?

Our country can not prosper with unimproved agriculture, nor can it long survive if its educational effort is based on unsound pedagogical principles. Our leading educators have pointed out that educational development is quickened when boys and girls are permitted to struggle with real problems and life situations. A leading educator has said:- "Education is not a preparation for life but life itself." It is in this fact that we find how fortunately constituted the 4-H club movement is. The work with boys and girls in the 4-H club has grown and received the support of the people because it is pedagogically sound, developing the young people through encouraging them to take a real and active part in demonstrating the better practices in agriculture and home economics.

Is it not reasonable to assume, then that we have been in accord on our objective but that we have attempted to give one idea a larger consideration than the other, when in fact they are so completely interwoven that you cannot separate one from the other? It is for us to get the larger viewpoint and rejoice that this happy and fortunate combination is already perfected.

First, of all, it seems to me, we must recognize ourselves as public agents. It is not ours to do just what we think ought to be done, but ours to do what the public wants us to do. We are working under Federal and State laws. Those laws are very specific. The act under which we work is entitled: "Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work," and the purpose of the work under the act is to improve agriculture and home economics, and these are the only objectives under the act specifically mentioned. There are two ways of going about the accomplishment of this task with which we are charged -- we may work

with adults already engaged in farming; or we may work with juniors, who may later become farmers and home makers.

In carrying out this assigned task with juniors, we take up the task, conscious that we are not the only public agency in this field. The public schools, with agriculture and home economics courses, and the Smith-Hughes vocational schools are engaged in preparing boys and girls in an orderly way for the vocations of agriculture and home making. The schools give regular, orderly textbook and lecture courses in agriculture and home economics to boys and girls desiring them, with supervised home practice.

In club work we are not so systematic. We select, rather, a practice commonly observed in the community that can be improved and teach the boys and girls, through the demonstration, how to do that thing in a better way. The purpose of this work is to bring boys and girls in contact with some of the best practices in a few things in agriculture and home economics, to show them something of the attractive side of agriculture, its poetry and technic, something beyond the toil and grime and drudgery of it, to arouse their interest in and respect for agriculture and thus to lead many of them to take a larger interest in farm life and prepare themselves, through study in schools and otherwise, for their future vocation, should they desire to become farmers.

The demonstration phase of the work with boys and girls, trains in technic, creates good will, fits for future usefulness, stimulates pride and interest in farming and rural life, and has some immediate value in improving local farm and home methods. In our extension work we interpret agriculture and home economics broadly, to include rural life, and one of the largest needs in all rural life today is the cooperation of farming people in solving the various problems of rural life.

Farmers are noted for their individualism. They find it difficult to associate themselves together to accomplish common ends. One of the objectives of club work is to bring youth together in work, play, demonstrations, exhibits, meetings, and social intercourse, so that they will become accustomed to working and playing together in cooperation and observe it more fully when they reach adult life, to the betterment of the whole rural situation.

One great need of rural life is the finding and developing of rural leaders, who by example and persuasion can lead individuals and groups into undertakings looking toward better farming and the accomplishment of a more profitable and a richer social, recreational and spiritual rural life. Another of the objectives of club work, then, is to give such training and confidence to its members that many of them at maturity will have the capacity and the desire to organize a committee, conduct a meeting, promote study of local situations and

needs, and in other ways be the one to step out and say, "Let's look into it; let's do something about it; let's go."

It is also written that "without vision the people perish." It is the function of and an objective in club work to bring boys and girls in touch with trained people, such as college extension workers, successful farm men and women, bankers, business men, fair officials, and others who have a larger outlook on life and who can inspire by their accomplishments and outlook their technical training and business ability.

Another objective in club work is to open the eyes and awaken the understanding in increased degree to the beauties and satisfactions of the natural world in which rural boys and girls are constantly immersed. The life of insects, the song of birds, the names of plants, the way of the animals of field and stream may well follow in each club member's life as a part of club work and be an objective of that work.

And, finally, but by no means lastly, it is an objective of club work to build better boys and girls.

The building of better boys and girls comes as a result of each boy and girl doing worthwhile things in agriculture or home economics, in a demonstrational or learning way, playing his or her part in the life of the home and the community. It comes through meeting and contact with big minded, competent, accomplishing men and women who give of their time and counsel in club work. It comes through the contact with each other in club meetings, games, contests, and social life, under intelligent guidance. It comes as a result of demonstration work well done, as a result of accomplishments of moment, of taking a substantial part in promoting the extension program of the farm, the home, and the community.

How little would it profit to build the whole farm if we fail to build the man. Yes, one of the biggest of all our objectives in club work is to build men and women.

Stating the matter briefly, the main objectives of club work, as they appear to me, are: -

To do something worthwile and to stimulate interest in community progress.
To improve farm and home practices.
To teach pride in occupation.
To give training in agriculture and home economics.
To develop appreciation of nature.
To teach cooperation.
To develop rural leadership.
To give vision.
To develop men and women.

Personal Notes

Wyoming - D. J. Robertson resigned his position as livestock extension specialist and has been succeeded by J. R. Neale, formerly county agent in Campbell County of the same State.

New Mexico - R. M. Sharp, who for the past year has been in charge of the livestock extension work has resigned. No successor has been yet appointed.

Nebraska - C. S. Maddox, formerly joint representative of the University of Missouri and the Bureau of Animal Industry at Grain Valley, Mo., has been appointed assistant animal husbandry specialist.

Georgia - Kenneth E. Litton, a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and who made an outstanding record in 4-H club work, has joined the animal husbandry extension staff. His work will be devoted largely to the fields of beef cattle and of sheep.

Alabama - R. S. Suggs, a member of the resident teaching staff of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed as the second member of the animal husbandry extension staff.

South Carolina - E. C. Godbey is no longer doing extension work. His place on the staff has been taken by A. L. Durant, who makes headquarters at Spartanburg.

Ohio - Paul Gerlaugh, one of the four animal husbandry specialists and leader in the beef-cattle project, has resigned to accept the position of head of the animal husbandry work at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster.

Another "Purebred Bull" County

Russell County, Kentucky, by banishing its last scrub and grade bulls in December becomes the third county in the United States and the second one in Kentucky in which only purebred registered bulls are in service. There are now 51 high class bulls in the county, about four-fifths of which are of the beef breeds, the remainder being of the dairy breeds.

The accomplishment is especially noteworthy when it is considered that Russell County has no railroads or hard surfaced highways. The Cumberland River and dirt roads are the principal routes of commerce and travel. To M. H. Sasser, the tireless agricultural agent of the county is due the major portion of credit for the achievement.

SUMMARY OF 1927 TON-LITTER WORK BY STATES

STATE	Litters weighing ton or more at 180 days of age.	Average weight of ton litters.	Average pigs in ton litters.	Pigs in heaviest litter.	Weight of heaviest litter.
	Number	Lbs.	Number	Number	Lbs.
Alabama	9	2,272	10.3	11	2,486
Arkansas	22	2,210	10	--	2,780
Georgia	25	2,416	10.3	11	3,395
Idaho	8	2,648	10.5	11	3,198
Illinois	59	2,393	11.0	13	3,167
Indiana	80	2,264	10.4	12	3,540
Iowa	5	2,333	11	12	2,700
Kansas	1	2,100	8	8	2,100
Kentucky	43	2,372	10.6	--	--
Louisiana	5	2,340	10.6	13	3,009
Maryland	2	2,412	11.5	10	2,594
Michigan	36	2,374	10.8	14	3,160
Minnesota	40	2,448	10.7	12	3,388
Mississippi	6	2,204	9.8	10	2,456
Missouri	11	2,014	10.5	10	2,740
North Carolina	15	2,388	--	14	3,165
North Dakota	11	2,888	10.5	12	2,888
Ohio	39	2,210	10.5	12	2,680
Oklahoma	6	2,190	10.1	10	2,435
Oregon	8	--	--	15	3,263
Pennsylvania	126	2,301	10.3	18	3,298
South Carolina	12	2,427	10.5	14	3,182
Tennessee	80	--	10.2	14	3,710
Texas	46	2,462	9.9	11	3,431
Virginia	6	2,271	10.1	11	2,465
Washington	10	--	--	13	3,345
West Virginia	6	2,364	10.5	11	2,635
Wisconsin	34	2,387	11.2	12	3,598
Wyoming	1	2,064	11	11	2,064

Pennsylvania with 126 ton litters placed first this year. Indiana and Tennessee tied for second place with 80 ton litters each. Illinois produced 59, Texas 46, Kentucky 43 and Minnesota 40. A total of 752 ton litters was produced in the 29 States reporting on the project.

WISCONSIN'S FEEDING CONTEST FOR JUNIORS

By H. J. Brant
Extension Specialist, Swine and Beef Cattle,
University of Wisconsin

A livestock feeding contest for juniors has been conducted for two years by our Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association in co-operation with the Animal Husbandry Department of the College. This contest, known as the Junior Livestock Special, was described by an article in these columns in the issue of March, 1927. Although the first year's results were not outstanding from the standpoint of numbers, the increased interest on the part of the boys and girls and the noticeable improvement in the animals warranted the contest being continued for 1927.

The objects of this feeding contest were fourfold:

(1) To encourage better feeding and thereby secure better-finiahed steers, wether lambs, and barrows at the annual Junior Livestock Exposition.

(2) To stimulate the keeping of neater, more accurate, and more complete records of feeding and management.

(3) To provide a form of competition for those boys and girls in more distant counties who are unable to ship stock to the junior show.

(4) To reduce the number of cases where the animal is taken over by the boy or girl just a short time before the show and sometimes merely means a good way of selling some of the father's stock.

The baby-beef entries are weighed at the farm on June 1 and the lambs and pigs on July 1. Since the Junior Livestock Show is held the last week in October, there is a feeding period of about 150 days for the steers and 120 days for the lambs and barrows. The average daily gains for these periods constitute the basis of awards. Where the owners are not in a position to ship their animals to Madison, they may be weighed at home under superivision. A deduction to equalize for shrinkage of the other animals is made in these cases. Last year this amounted to 4 per cent.

The standard of gain for steers remained the same as in 1926, 2 pounds average daily gain. Slightly less than half of the steers that were carried through to the finish qualified above this standard. But it was quite noticeable that the finish of the calves entered in the special was uniformly good. With three exceptions, all of the "dogs" of the show were found among those animals which had not competed in the feeding contest.

No change had been made in the standard, for lambs, of 1/3 pound average daily gain. For a period of 120 days this seems like a high enough mark for the juniors. In 1926 there were 10 lambs out of 21 weighed up which showed a gain of 1/3 pound or more. Last year 11 lambs out of 33 that finished, made the standard. But there were 8 more that passed the 0.3 pound mark and the general condition of all the lambs for sale purposes was very good. In most cases the lambs which failed to make the standard gain were too old and heavy at the start.

The standard of gain for pigs was raised a notch in 1927 because the first year every barrow which finished the contest qualified with the required gain. In comparison with the lamb and baby-beef divisions it looked too easy. The standard for barrows in 1927 was as follows:

Pigs under 50 pounds' initial weight . . . . . 1.1 pounds gain
Pigs between 50 and 75 pounds' initial weight . . 1.2 pounds gain
Pigs over 75 pounds' initial weight . . . . . 1.3 " "

It is interesting to note that 80 per cent of the barrows weighed at the finish qualified with the required gain, as compared with 33 per cent in lambs and 46 per cent in baby beef. For the 1928 contest it is planned to increase further the standard of gain for the barrows to 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 pounds respectively. It is thought that this will place it on an equal basis of achievement with the lamb and baby-beef standards.

The following summary gives the results of the contest:

Section	Number of Owners	Number of Animals	Number of animals finished	Animals making required gain	Number of counties represented
Baby beef	46	72	59	27	11
Barrows	40	77	41	33	12
Lambs	19	37	33	11	8
Total	105	186	133	71	16

Of the 27 steers making the required gain, 20 were purebreds, 6 were grades and 1 was crossbred. Among the 33 barrows there were 15 purebreds, 16 grades and 2 crossbreds. The 11 lambs which qualified comprised 2 purebreds and 9 grades. Entries were limited to those animals which were sired by purebreds.

An attractive certificate of merit was awarded for each animal that qualified with the required gain. Cash prizes were awarded to the owners of the five animals with the highest average gain in each section.

Ten gold medals were given to those juniors in each section whose record books scored highest on the following basis:

(1) Cost of production . . . . 50 per cent
(2) Merit of the record . . . 25 " "
(3) Care and management . . . 25 " "

Cash prizes were also awarded to the owners of the five highest-scoring record books in each section. It was gratifying to note a marked improvement in the completeness and neatness of the record books as compared to the first year of the contest.

The first prize in the Baby Beef Special was won by a purebred Shorthorn junior calf making an average daily gain of 4 pounds. The owner was Garland Gochenaur of Biola, Richland County. He is the son of a Shorthorn breeder and a student of vocational agriculture in a high school which is represented each year by a large number of entries in the Junior Livestock Show. Third place was won by a purebred junior yearling Shorthorn from the same herd, owned by his brother Veron, and making a daily gain of 2.86 pounds. Second place was won by an exceptionally fine purebred Shorthorn senior calf, fed by William Zamzow, Jr. of Portage, Columbia County, also a student in vocational agriculture. This steer gained 3 pounds daily.

Honors in the Pig Special also went to the Viola High School. This crossbred Poland China-Chester White barrow owned by Theron Coy gained 1.95 pounds daily. Second place was won by a grade Chester White owned by Arthur Templeton of Evansville, Rock County, with a gain of 1.76 pounds. Third was taken by a grade Chester White owned by Albert Osterhaus of Bloomington, Grant County, with a gain of 1.75 pounds.

The lamb records were also higher than in 1926. The highest gain was 0.495 pound made by a grade Hampshire lamb owned by Philip Robinson, representing the third generation of the well-known J. C. Robinson & Son firm of Hereford breeders. Second prize went to a grade Oxford lamb with a gain of 0.46 pound owned by George Slowey of Endeavor. Third place was awarded to a grade Hampshire lamb gaining 0.453 pound daily and owned by Harold Lundt, Palmyra, Jefferson County. All three of these lambs made better gains than the first-prize lamb in the previous year.

The management of the Junior Livestock Exposition attributes the improvement in both numbers and quality of our lamb and barrow shows of 1927 to the influence of the feeding contests. The high school teachers whose boys participate in the Livestock Specials are outspoken in their commendation of the project. We feel that the interest shown by the boys and girls and the results obtained these past two years warrant a continuation of the contest in Wisconsin for a third year in 1928.

MINNESOTA PORK-PRODUCTION CONTEST
Final Report - 1927

(Since these data were not available at the time Mr. Zavoral submitted the article which appeared in our last issue, space is taken in this number to present them and thus complete the story.--C.D.L.)

Rank	Owner	County	Breed	No. of sows	Number of Pigs		Aver.Wt. per litter	Aver Wt. per pig
					Farrowed	Raised		
							Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Robert W. Bird	Martin	Po.Ch.X Ch.Wh.	6	71	55	1,941.3	211.7
2	E. L. Christgau	Fillmore	Duroc-Jersey	5	52	44	1,791.2	203.5
3	Andrew Thomsen	Lincoln	Duroc-Jersey	8	85	61	1,677.0	216.4
4	A. W. Bonkosky	Watonwan	Chester White	11	138	107	1,660.5	170.7
5	Robert Stark	Stevens	Duroc-Jersey	5	48	38	1,558.4	205.0
6	Walter Eggen	Mower	Ch.Wh. X D.J.	9	84	72	1,438.4	179.8
7	J.H. Nahrgang	Winona	Poland China	11	81	74	1,414.5	210.2
8	Adam Duerst & Sons	Mower	Poland China	9	87	74	1,343.8	163.3
9	Paul Peters	Martin	Poland China	18	176	133	1,335.3	180.8
10	Henry Mamer	Scott	Duroc-Jersey	7	53	51	1,304.0	179.0
11	Edwin Stettner	Stevens	Duroc.Jersey	25	221	190	1,207.5	158.8
12	Charles Wyffels	Lyon	Poland China	10	83	66	1,161.6	176.0
	The average of the next five finishing was			13	100	78	794.3	133.8
	The lowest of the entire contest was.....			5	44	32	591.8	92.5

THE REASON

He's just a bit nicer than Jimmie or Joe;
He's just a bit kinder than others I know.
He's plain; he's unselfish, he surely has charm--
The reason? You guessed it! He came from the farm!

Out there where the meadows stretch green to the sky,
Where beauty of nature brings joy to the eye,
The soul grows up straighter away from all harm.
The finest of people are born on the farm!

There's so much to care for--the horses, the cows,
The chickens, the turkeys, the lambkins that browse.
You can not be selfish; your heart must be warm;
You're bound to be fine if you came from the farm!

He's just a bit better than all of the rest;
No matter the crisis he stands every test.
He's plain, he's unselfish; he surely has charm!
The reason? You guessed it! He came from the farm!

---Anne Campbell.

THE DRAFT-HORSE SITUATION IN KANSAS

By J. J. Moxley,
Extension Animal Husbandman,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

- Kansas, which has been one of the leading horse-producing States, has experienced several things which have completely upset the industry since the war. Following the war, this State found it had a large number of horses without an outlet. During the war, there was the call for more wheat, and there was less labor to produce it. To handle this situation, the tractor made its appearance mostly in the wheat section or the western half of the State. Many acres of short grass which had been furnishing winter and summer grazing for horses was plowed up for wheat. As a result of this extra wheat production taking considerable grazing land and also the introduction of the tractor, many more horses were thrown upon a market which could not adequately handle the normal production surplus. Prices slumped and horse breeding came to a standstill. Good work horses could be purchased at practically one-half of what it would cost to raise them and farmers quit raising horses. This condition continued until at present the surplus that the tractors released in the wheat section and the normal production surplus has been practically eliminated. Today finds this State in very much the same condition as many other States. The generation of horses which was produced ten years or more ago has reached the age where it must be replaced, and there are very few young horses to do it.

During this time, the merits of the tractor were so highly advertised to a generation of farmers who wanted to be "modern" and who knew nothing of their disadvantages, that thousands purchased them; some of them could use them to advantage and others could not. Farmers in the southwest quarter of Kansas where wheat crops have been good enough to stand the burden of added expense have used them quite extensively. In the northwest quarter of the State where crops have been less favorable, the wheat farmers are today farming 80 per cent of this section with horses and mules. According to bankers in that section this is ample proof that the horses and mules furnish the most efficient power because in a place where economy is necessary on account of poor crops the horse and mule farmer is the man who has survived. Indeed, one banker, a director of eight banks in his section, said that from January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1926, of every farmer who had gone "broke" in his eight banks, the cause could be traced directly to buying power machinery.

In the eastern half of Kansas, made up of smaller farms of the general type, the tractor has not replaced so many horses, in fact in most cases it is used there to supplement the horse power during the peak-load season.

The contest for field-power supremacy in Kansas has caused a lot of publicity unfavorable to the horse and mule to be strewn over the State; regarding his inability to withstand the flies and the much greater utilization of man power in farming with a tractor. This has been only partly true, but it has caused the horse breeders of this State to improve their horses and to breed toward a type which can stand more heat, and also to look for a better method of handling big teams in order to utilize man labor better. Conditions in this section require a horse which has enough stretch to keep machinery in motion during the summer without being rested too much on account of heat.

To assist the farmer in his work of handling big teams and to bring out a better appreciation of the type of draft horse necessary in Kansas, the Extension Division of the college cooperated with the Horse Association of America in putting on some big-hitch demonstrations in 1926. Twenty demonstrations were put on in that year, and during the past year, the work was further developed with a better organization. The work has been received very satisfactorily, a total of over five thousand farmers having witnessed the demonstrations. The extension work in big hitches for horses was handled in this way: One demonstration was scheduled in each county, and the complete schedule was so arranged that the demonstration in one county would follow that of the county adjoining. By using a car for the demonstrator and his assistant and then hauling the equipment in a trailer the tour could be made and a demonstration put on each day. A light truck probably would be much superior to a car and trailer. About a month previous to the demonstration a publicity program was put on by State and local press and by circular letters. This was supplemented at intervals of a week by other timely information which would lend interest to the demonstration. On the morning of the day of the demonstration the equipment was arranged and in many cases put into operation. In the afternoon the work was started so that when the meeting was called at 2 p.m. everything would be in working shape. Then each hitch would be demonstrated separately. In this State the smaller hitches were taken up first, showing the advantages over the old hitches by using the "tying in" and "bucking back" system and proper equalizers to show the ease with which such a team could be handled in driving, hitching up and unhitching. Plans for each hitch were distributed and local men handled the teams and demonstrated that it was not difficult. In most cases a complete outfit was left in the community with some of the farmers so that the others might refer to it if necessary. Methods were also demonstrated of how the ordinary farm implements could be hitched together for the use of a big team. After the big-hitch part of the demonstration was carried out, a talk was given on judging draft horses, and on the draft-horse situation in this State. This part of the demonstration was very well received in practically all places as most farmers are interested in knowing how to tell a good horse, and it is the belief of most stockmen that that knowledge of the excellence of an animal is a forerunner to the desire to own one.

In the 23 counties where demonstrations were held, there was

an average attendance of 110 farmers at each meeting, and of these a check-up shows that an average of 11 men in each county put these hitches in operation this past fall. These automatically become demonstrators in their respective communities. Approximately 100 plans were sent out from the Extension Division office to men who wanted a particular hitch for use on their farms.

It might be added that the general farmers of the eastern half of Kansas asked for more plans than the strictly wheat-belt farmer and that the favorite hitch was the six-horse hitch, working three abreast. This section has been using four-horse teams for the most part.

In the past year the horse industry in this State has made some decided improvement. To show the relative value of purebred horses sold at auction in this State this year compared to last year, horses of equal quality are selling about twenty per cent higher now than then. This also applies to grade horses sold at farm auction sales.

Due to the age of this generation of horses it has been estimated that twenty-five per cent more mares were bred this past season than two years ago by farmers who wanted young horses for replacement. The "truth about horse power" as brought out in big-hitch demonstrations, the realization that the present work horses of Kansas are getting old, and the final conclusion that the Kansas farmer is learning for himself some things concerning other forms of power about which he had in some cases been misled are all factors making the horses of Kansas better and bringing about their more efficient use. From present indications it seems that horse and tractor power has almost reached a balance, and this State may be counted upon to raise at least enough to maintain its horse power, and if the market continues to improve, the farmers will again furnish a few for the outside markets.

AN HOUR'S WORK

They'll ask me, "What you been so long about?"
And, "Don't you know when supper's on the table?"
And, "Do you ever think that you'll be able
To get the water to the pigs without
Being an hour about it?" What if I
Should answer out my mind? What if I'd say:
"I fed the pigs, and then took ship away
To visit all the islands of the sky
That sunset makes. A purple polar bear
Pursued my ship, but I escaped ashore,
Climbed mountains, built a palace, fought a war,
And won to wife the reigning princess there,
All in an hour! Don't it seem to you
I did right well to get the pigs fed, too?"

---R.L.

THE LOUISVILLE FAT-STOCK SHOW

By Wayland Rhoads,
Kentucky Extension Service

A group of men, a number of whom were extension workers, got together in 1922 with members of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Live Stock Exchange. After thorough discussion it was decided that a fat-cattle show would be a good thing to hold each fall, and a complete program was worked out. Three different sections were made for the exhibitors. The first included cattle which were fattened by junior club members; the second, those fed by high-school boys receiving instruction from Smith-Hughes high schools and the third class was open to adult beef-cattle feeders. The total number of cattle shown at each show has varied from 600 to 2,000 head. Each year the club calves have constituted a greater part of the show.

Feeding out cattle for this event has taught a great many how best to fatten and exhibit cattle. Without doubt the real value of this knowledge is much greater than the profits which have been made on the cattle shown. Kentucky cattle-feeding methods have improved greatly in the last few years and the fat-stock show has been an important factor in bringing this about.

Another valuable contribution of the show is that it furnishes a good market for high-quality calves. This has enabled us to hold practically every purebred beef herd within the State, even during the times of depression. This in turn has created a demand for the use of more good purebred bulls. In eight years the number of purebred bulls in use in Kentucky has more than doubled.

The average club member has made a profit each year for the last six years excluding prize money. In 1927 the profits were greater than any other year both in the adult and club classes. In the Smith-Lever class 477 calves brought an average of $133 including prize money. The original cost of these calves was approximately $50 per head and the feed cost about $48 per head. This gave an average profit of nearly $35 per head above all expenses. In the adult classes the profits were equally as good. Feed costs were moderately high but the sale prices in November were sufficient to cover all expenses and give a good profit. In the case of some of our boys and adults more than $80 profit per head above all feed cost was made. A profit this high, however, is not expected for next year and it may be a long time before such prices will be received again.

Competition was open to Kentucky, Indiana and all States south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.

Some of the rules of the club section are as follows:

1. Entries in this show are restricted to junior agricultural club members, regularly enrolled by the club departments of the Colleges of Agriculture of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, and West Virginia, who have followed the directions outlined in the baby-beef project and who have had their work supervised by the county agricultural agent or State club field agent.

2. Entry blanks will be furnished county agents upon application to the secretary. These entry blanks must be signed by county agent, the names and addresses of members shown thereon, and then sent to the dean or director in charge of the agricultural college of the State in which the club is formed, who will certify the entry and forward same to the secretary of the show. The secretary will furnish county agent with official entry number and the name of commission firm to whom exhibit should be consigned.

3. All entries must be in by September 1, 1928.

4. All beef animals exhibited by club members must be under 20 months of age.

5. All beef animals must have been owned and fed by the club member making exhibit, and entry must be made with the county agricultural agent not later than July 1, 1928. Record book covering the operation, selection of animal, and record of feed consumed during feeding period must be filed with the secretary prior to opening of show. At close of show these books will be returned to State club leaders.

6. It shall require sixteen (16) baby beeves to constitute a carlot.

7. No county will be permitted to show more than three carloads. However, counties having more than three carloads of baby beeves fed by regularly enrolled club members, who have complied with all the rules of this show, may sell same through the sale.

8. No contestant shall be allowed to show more than five (5) calves.

9. All beef animals will be taken off feed and water 4 p. m. night before sale.

10. Only first-prize winners from carloads in their respective classes will be allowed to compete for grand championship.

11. All cattle will be judged according to quality and finish, each of which will count fifty points.

12. No calves which have been regularly entered in the junior agricultural club exhibits and subsequently sold to other than a junior

agricultural club member will be eligible for entry in any department in the show.

A total of 11 different rings make up the junior club show, as follows:

Best carload from one county.
Best single steer or heifer from county carload.
Champion carload.
Champion single steer or heifer.
Champion single steer or heifer.
Best five baby beeves from any county not exhibiting a carload.
Best ten baby beeves from any county not exhibiting a carload.
Economic production.
Record books.
Best five baby beeves from county carload.
Best single steer or heifer from any county not exhibiting a carload.

The Smith-Hughes class has a very similar classification of 8 rings and the adult feeders class is made up of 4 rings.

Twelve other special rings are offered by individuals, breed associations, packers, and so forth.

BACK FROM THE FAIR

You're back from the fair, and what have you brought?
A grouch and an ugly frown?
A slighting word for the show and judge?
A knock for the folks and town?
A tale of woe of ribbons lost
You think you should have won?
If these are the things you've brought back home
You've wasted your time, my son.

You're back from the fair, and what have you brought?
A fount of memories sweet?
A kindly word for the show and judge
To the neighbors that you meet?
A tale of joy of friends you made?
Of prizes fairly won?
If these are the things you've brought back home
You have been well paid, my son.

---Guy W. Green.

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS FOR HOGS

The chief trouble in getting farmers to adopt the better feeding practice has been the extra trouble and complexity of feeding a balanced ration at all times and under all conditions. The old way was to express a balanced ration in terms of percentages; and the farmer was given three formulas, viz; one for the weaning pig, one for the shoat and one for the grown hog. This necessitated the farmers' remembering three formulas and then the trouble of working out the percentages. This last task is beyond the average farmer's ability when his corn is on the ear, and in the majority of cases his corn is on the ear.

This difficulty has been overcome by a method worked out by the swine husbandman. This method is to make, or buy ready made, a mixture called protein supplement. A hundred pounds of protein supplement is made as follows:

12-1/2 pounds cottonseed meal
25 pounds tankage
25 pounds shorts
12-1/2 pounds alfalfa meal
6-1/4 pounds bone meal
18-3/4 pounds ground oats

The instructions for feeding are as follows: Feed one pound of protein supplement per day, regardless of size or age of the pig or hog. In addition to the protein supplement feed what corn or grain sorghum it takes to get the results wanted. In case of breeding animals, the amount of corn would be only a few ears; the amount of grain sorghum would be a pound or two. In the case of hogs being grown or finished for market, it would be all the corn or grain sorghum that the pigs or hogs would eat. With this method of feeding, the farmer doesn't weigh anything nor have to remember any formulas. He merely gets a can that will hold a quart and then gives each pig or hog one can of protein supplement per day as a slop and then pitches in what corn it takes to get the results wanted.

This method of feeding was given to the public in September, 1926. About 300 farmers tried it during the remainder of 1926. These farmers had to make the mixture themselves since no mill was making this mixture. At the close of 1927, eight large mills scattered over Texas were making this mixture. In addition, quite a number of feed stores in small towns are making this feed. The large mills that are making the protein supplement are as follows:

Liberty Mills, San Antonio, Texas
Ferd Staffel, San Antonio, Texas
Ruhmann Grain Co., Waco, Texas
Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Texas
Lawther Mills, Dallas, Texas
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas
Economy Mills, Lubbock, Texas
Jacksboro Mill and Elevator Co., Jacksboro, Texas.

According to information obtained from the mills and the county agents, we estimate that at least 10,000 farmers were using protein supplement at the close of 1927. The winning ton litters in the Texas Ton-Litter contest for 1927 were fed protein supplement and yellow corn meal.

County Agent Tanner of Lamar county induced a group of farmers in his county to feed 2,000 hogs on protein supplement and corn. A few hogs were fed the ration that they had been using; viz. corn, shorts and cottonseed meal. The hogs that were fed the protein supplement made five dollars more per head than did the hogs receiving the customary ration. Hence, they figure that the protein supplement was worth $10,000 to them.

--- From Texas Animal Husbandry Report---1927.

EDUCATIONAL CHARTS ON LIVESTOCK

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work has prepared a series of educational charts suitable for use in schools and among club members. They show acceptable types of the different breeds of livestock and give other brief information.

The charts are 12 by 14 inches in size and are printed on paper of good quality. They are available only by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The minimum charge is five cents. When more than five charts are order the cost is one cent per chart.

The titles of the livestock charts now available are:

Beef Breeds of Cattle (2 charts)
Dual Purpose Breeds of Cattle
Grades of Beef (Ribs and Rounds)
Breeds of Hogs (2 charts)
Comparison of Bacon and Lard Types
Light Breeds of Horses
Heavy Breeds of Horses
Breeds of Sheep
Wool Production
Some Grades of Wool

SUMMARY OF RESULTS IN HANDLING SPRING CALVES AT SNI-A-BAR FARMS, GRAIN VALLEY, MO.

These data were obtained in a cooperative experiment conducted by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and have not previously been published.

SEASON	Lot No. (1)	Av. initial weight	Av. final weight	Av. daily gain per head	Av. feed (grain) cost per head (2)	Ap- praised value per cwt.	Av. Net Value per head over Lot No. 1
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			
Summer of	1	192	484	1.67	No grain	$8.75	
1925 up to	2	193	590	2.25	$5.37	10.75	$15.62
weaning time.	3	188	545	2.05	4.97	9.75	5.75
(174 days)	4	186	509	1.86	.80	9.25	3.94
Winter, 1925-26							
Fattening period	1	484	908	2.16	$38.74	10.00	
in dry lot fol-	2	591	1016	2.16	45.01	10.75	
lowing weaning	3	545	953	2.08	41.86	10.25	
(196 days) (3)	4	509	918	2.08	39.56	9.75	
Summer of 1926	1	233	492	1.85	No grain	8.50	
up to weaning	2	232	573	2.43	$10.02	10.25	6.90
time (140 days)	3	240	590	2.49	9.94	10.00	7.20
	4	226	514	2.05	1.34	9.00	3.10
Winter, 1926-27							
Fattening period	1	492	915	2.16	$41.25	11.65	
in dry lot fol-	2	573	993	2.14	45.79	13.25	
lowing weaning	3	580	968	2.23	34.27	12.25	
(196 days) (4)	4	514	964	2.29	45.34	12.00	

(1) The number of head in each lot was from 7 to 12. Lots No. 1 had no grain during the suckling period. Lots No. 2 were fed corn, oats and linseed meal in creeps during the suckling period. Lots No. 3 had access to the same grain as Lots No. 2 but instead of running with the cows were allowed to nurse twice daily. Lots No. 4 were handled exactly like Lots No. 1 excepting for the last month of the suckling period when they had access to the grain in creeps.

(2) The feed prices used were as follows: Corn, $0.70; oats, $0.40; linseed meal, $50.00; alfalfa hay, $15.00; and silage, $6.00.

(3) The winter ration consisted of 8 parts corn to 1 part of linseed meal, with roughage of alfalfa hay.

(4) The winter ration consisted of 8 parts corn to 1 part of linseed meal, with roughage of alfalfa hay and corn silage.

AN OPEN LETTER

Washington, D. C.,
March 15, 1928.

Dr. Lowe:

At different times various articles appearing in your quarterly have contained terms which have more or less variable meanings. As examples, reference is made to the terms "raised" and "farrowed" in connection with hog production. For purposes of comparison and tabulation it is evident that such terms should be specific in meaning.

Your contributors are not the only offenders in this respect, for similar usages are observed in publications reporting research results. Furthermore one of the swine record associations in giving instructions regarding the registration of pigs, a few years ago, defined "raised" to mean "living at 10 days of age."

When several animal husbandmen were asked recently what they understood by the term "raised" one reply was: "When ready for market, of course," another, "When brought to weaning age." So where are we on this matter?

The term "farrowed" when used in connection with numbers of pigs may be interpreted two ways, viz., number of dead and living pigs and number of living pigs only -- another confusion that needs clarifying.

What can be done to arrive at a common understanding on these questions? Maybe your readers have some suggestions.

(Signed) S. S. Buckley,
Associate Animal Husbandman,
Office of Swine Investigations,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"By Registered Male" -- In the postal service valuable packages are carried "By registered mail." Likewise in the livestock industry the registered male delivers the best goods.

Faulty Arithmetic -- Scrubs "multiply" just as rapidly as purebreds, but they don't get the right "answer."

OH WHERE IS YOUR DOG?

Oh, where is your wandering dog tonight, while you sweetly slumber and sleep? Is he safe at home under lock and key, or killing a neighbor's sheep? Do you always give him his daily bread, or must he hook that from the hens, and does he forage around for his eats in the neighbor's pastures and pens? Is he out and about with a troop of friends, polluting the street and the lawn, or busily digging in somebody's yard, or yowling from darkness to dawn? Does he ride around on your auto seat, where your child or an orphan should be; or is he asleep on the parlor rug, or scratching and biting a flea? Does he work each day for his bed and board, and never do mischief or harm, while faithfully watching kids and house, and all of the stock on the farm? If he's not worth while in some useful way and doesn't pay for his care and keep, consign the cur to the buried bow-wows and end his raids on the sheep! If you don't attend to this job at once, you may have a large bill to pay, for your dog may join in a killing bee when you are from home some day. Or worse than that, he may go raving mad, bringing death to people and stock, yet all the dogs in all the world can't pay for a person or flock. And food is too precious to throw away on a vicious, worrying hound, while wool and mutton are needed by all, both here and the world around. So do all you can to protect the sheep and have them increase and grow fat, to clothe and to feed all the people well, for there's right and sense in that. Then here's to the doom of the guilty dog, dig deeply his dishonered grave, and let no one mourn when he's put away, since his death may mean lives that we save.

--- A. S. Alexander.

"THE 4-H CLUB PLEDGE"

I PLEDGE--

My head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service, and
My health to better living,
for
My club,
My community, and
My country.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Results of the Second Annual Minnesota Carload Baby Beef Contest" by W. E. Morris - Minnesota Extension Service Pamphlet No. 1.

"Controlled Breeding" by B. W. Fairbanks - Colorado Extension Service Circular No. 35.

"Rations for Fattening Baby Beeves and Selection of Calves for Baby Beef Production" by H. W. Vaughan - Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin No. 237.

"Cattle Ranching in Utah" by Peterson and others - Utah Experiment Station Bulletin No. 203.

"Winter Feeding Beef Breeding Cows" by Arnett and McChord - Montana Experiment Station Bulletin No. 211.

"A Study of Various Rations for Finishing Range Calves as Baby Beeves" by H. R. Guilbert - California Experiment Station Bulletin No. 418.

"Hog Health Makes Wealth" by H. G. Zavoral - Minnesota Extension Service Special Bulletin No. 119.

"Pork Production on the Ton Litter Plan" by F. W. Burns - Alabama Extension Service Circular No. 101.

"Self-Feeder for Hogs" by Schwab and Wileman - Purdue (Indiana) Extension Service Bulletin No. 150.

"Movable Hog Houses" by Foster and Carroll - Illinois Experiment Station Circular No. 320.

"The Place of Hog Production in Corn Belt Farming" by Case and Ross - Illinois Experiment Station Bulletin No. 301.

"Sheep Ranching in Utah" by Esplin and others - Utah Experiment Station Bulletin No. 204.

"Western Colorado Lamb Feeding Demonstration" by Morton and others - Colorado Extension Service Leaflet (No number).

"Horses - Mules - Power - Profit" by Dinsmore and others (A Hitch Booklet) - Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

"Big Teams on Illinois Farms" by E. T. Robbins - Illinois Experiment Station Circular No. 324.

"Activities of Livestock on the Range" by V. L. Cory - Texas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 367.